

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

DECLARE YOUR PLATFORMS, GEN. ELEMEN.

For what principles would J. Taylor Elyson stand if elected Lieutenant-Governor?

For what principles would Lewis H. Machen stand if elected Lieutenant-Governor?

For what principles would Alexander J. Wedderburn stand if elected Lieutenant-Governor?

For what principles would S. Gordon Cumming stand if elected Attorney-General?

For what principles would John Garland Pollard stand if elected Attorney-General?

For what principles would Samuel W. Williams stand if elected Attorney-General?

For what principles would J. Thompson Brown stand if elected Commissioner of Agriculture?

For what principles would G. W. Kerner stand if elected Commissioner of Agriculture?

The people of Virginia want every one of these questions answered. They are entitled to this information from these candidates for positions of public trust. The people have a right to know why these men seek office and why they should vote for these candidates. The people desire the fullest measure of publicity as to what principles these would-be public servants represent. If candidates have no platform, why do they seek public office?

The people have a right to be taken into the full confidence of all of these candidates. In the cases of some of these men something of a vague and indefinite nature is known about their attitude on public questions, but what is wanted is a clear-cut, thorough and unambiguous declaration of principles and policies from all of them. The service of a platform to the people is twofold. It enables the voters to select the man who represents the wisest and most genuinely democratic principles. It enables the people to hold public servants to a course consistent with their previously expressed principles. If such public servants incline to wander from the straight and narrow path.

Where does each of these candidates, who, if elected, would wield large public influence by virtue of office even if not enlarged directly in the shaping of laws, stand on the vital issues in Virginia to-day? What is the position of each on the free system, tax reform, primary reform, convict labor, municipal home rule, education, agricultural development and the other important issues now in the minds of the people? What program of improvement does each offer? What does each propose to do to aid in building this into a more efficient and nobler Commonwealth?

A platform is a lamp unto the feet of the people. The electorate must not blindly and indiscriminately select public officials. Public office ought not to be filled in silence. Personality ought to be a negligible factor in elections, but it appears to be the controlling consideration in the present campaign in Virginia. So far, this contest is a gumshoe campaign. The hustings have not vibrated with the thundered proclamation of candidates' principles. The public prints have not been freighted with such declarations. The mails have not been loaded with campaign "literature."

The primary is just a little more than three weeks distant. Now is the time for those who seek public confidence to take the public into confidence. Stand and declare the policies and the principles which you would represent if elected, gentlemen. Speak out. Speak fully. Speak boldly.

SHALL VIRGINIA HAVE A LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY?

If the General Assembly were to establish a State legislative reference library, what would be its uses? It would supply instantly all data as to our State government and the government of other States that lawmakers would require. It would inform them fully as to legislative policies adopted and tried out by other States. It would draft bills for the legislature so that their constitutionality would not be questioned. It would suggest to the legislature the most modern and progressive principles to be embodied in a law proposed by him, although it would in no sense compel him to adhere to such principles. It would supply full information as to the State government, and that of other States to all the people of Virginia who might seek such light. It would be a bureau of governmental information freely accessible to all citizens.

What have been the benefits bestowed by a State legislative reference library? It has caused the enactment of progressive laws enlarging the welfare of the people and accelerating the progress of the State. It has checked, if not stopped the constant output of unconstitutional statutes. It has enlightened the people of the State concerning the public business and the principles which should prevail in the ordering of public affairs. It has quickly placed the experience of other States before the framers of new laws designed for the furtherance of the public good.

The Commonwealth of Virginia ought

to establish such an institution at its next session. It should be situated at Richmond, because this is the capital of the State and the seat of the Legislature. It should be a department of the Virginia State Library, for that efficient agency is already doing a very great deal of work along the line proposed. The only thing that need be done is to increase the appropriation for the purpose of creating and maintaining a legislative reference department in the Virginia State Library. Such an appropriation would return benefit to the Commonwealth that would many times over reimburse it for the expenditure.

No excessive amount would be needed for this economical addition to the service of the Commonwealth. The proposition is heartily commended to members of the General Assembly for their thoughtful consideration. This department of first and most valuable aid to the lawmaker ought to be developed without further delay.

ROADWAYS FOR LEGALIZED SPEEDING.

A wise measure for the promotion of public safety is the proposal of the Board of Police Commissioners to have designated certain cross-town and parallel streets as thoroughfares for the automobile apparatus of the Fire and Police Departments and the city ambulance when responding to emergency calls. The idea is practical, and should be put into practice. The adoption of such a plan will obviate those accidents which destroy property and menace life. The method has been successfully used in other cities, and should have like experience in Richmond.

The scheme is to designate a street running east and west and numerous cross-town streets as the regular highways for the motor-propelled vehicles mentioned above. They would use these streets and no others. Street cars would come to a halt before crossing such roadways, so that no danger of collision could exist. Drivers of vehicles would be instructed to stop, look and listen in the same circumstances. The general result would be that human life would be safe upon the streets, that collisions would be avoided, and that the city fire, police and hospital motorcars and trucks could even more speedily answer emergency calls.

However justified by conditions, the excessive rate of speed often maintained by the police automobile patrol and the violation of the traffic ordinance by the motor apparatus of the Fire Department threaten public safety. One fatality is already due to this cause. People on the crowded streets cannot be expected to exercise that degree of caution used by trespassers on railroad rights of way or by persons at grade crossings. By all means, the proper authorities, acting in concert, should confine the city's motor apparatus to certain streets, so that life may not be endangered by these vehicles as they shoot about the city.

EXIT "LIE" ARTHAUS.

Jack Johnson is gone never to return, and there is none left in America, that can deliver his punch, but likewise there is none left that laments his departure. He is a convicted criminal, a fugitive from justice, and he will never come back because as long as he lives a prison cell will be waiting his return here. Even France, now sheltering him, may deport him because of his criminal record, according to yesterday's cablegrams. He is an outcast, an expatriate, who will be unwelcome wherever he goes, because of his British propensities. He can never "bring the bacon home" again in the royal style he used at Reno. The champion's belt has been taken from him not by some harder-hitting adversary of the ring, but by operation of criminal law. There have been men in pugilism who were boasts, but most of them have obeyed the rules of the game by which society protects itself against crime.

Here is a sorry spectacle of a man who has conquered fighting men from the ends of the earth, but could not conquer himself. He could not stand triumph, it ruined him. Like many another athlete of mighty power, he broke training bestially. Instead of deporting himself as a respectable person, he celebrated his pugilistic supremacy with wine, women and song. Instead of setting a good example to the race that naturally was proud of him, he became a rone and a swagging braggart, who believed himself immune from the sting of the law. How ignominiously he contrasts with such a man of his race as Booker Washington! Could there be a clearer illustration of the inferiority of mere physical prowess to mental power?

DOESN'T WANT TO BE WEANED.

Last week a mass-meeting was held in Montgomery County. Captain D. H. Barker, a wealthy citizen, was in the chair, and the principal address was delivered by ex-Governor J. Hoge Tyler. Resolutions were passed which declared that the people of the county "view with alarm" the movement for equitable taxation in this Commonwealth, and that, while admitting that there are "some inequalities between different sections of the State," they deem efforts for tax reform, believing that changes in our present tax system will cause such a condition that "the last state will be worse than the first."

The reason for the protest of the people of Montgomery is obvious. Consult the report of the State Tax Commission, compiled from the figures of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and it will be found that the average value of horses and mules in Montgomery is \$126.44, while in Rockingham the average value is \$55.65. The average value of cattle in Montgomery is \$12.61, in Rockingham, \$15.61. A vehicle in Montgomery is returned at \$15.08, and in Rockingham at \$23.44. Land is returned at \$5.75 per acre in Montgomery, in Rockingham, at \$12.77.

And—Montgomery County last year took out of the State Treasury \$6,596.21 more than it paid in. Montgomery County is a pensioner upon the counties in Virginia that have to shoulder

the burden that Montgomery ought to shoulder. Montgomery is a tax-dodging county.

Is there any wonder, then, that Montgomery "views with alarm" a movement for tax reform which would make Montgomery come to time? Montgomery does not want to be weaned, but weaned it will be.

VACATE THE CHAIRMANSHIP, MR. ELLYSON.

Lieutenant-Governor Elyson's voluntary offer to resign the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee does him much credit; his actual resignation would do him more. For the sake of the principle involved, he should vacate the position of his own motion regardless of what course his two opponents for the lieutenant-governorship may desire him to pursue.

The event of the primary may prove Mr. Elyson's action unnecessary if he relinquishes his post, but both party and public policy require that no candidate shall be a potential judge of his own election. The Democratic State Committee is the supreme tribunal of the Democratic party in this State, and from its decision no appeal lies. If the triangular race between Messrs. Elyson, Machen and Wedderburn should result in a contest, the Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. Elyson is chairman, would have to decide the case. Undoubtedly Mr. Elyson would not participate in the decision, but the situation would be none the less embarrassing, and among the thoughtless might create suspicion and distrust of the committee itself.

The issue here is purely one of principle. The action urged may be but a fruitless formality, but it should be taken. If Mr. Elyson vacates the chair now, there is no question that he would be re-elected after the primary. His resignation at this time would set a wise precedent and emphasize a distinction that needs more emphasis in politics.

THE REVIVAL OF OLD-FASHIONED FEMININE NAMES.

In English-speaking countries there are feminine and masculine names that never go out of fashion. These include virtually all of the scriptural names. Names like Sarah, Ruth, Martha, Mary and Esther live in the heart of the world and exist in various forms in many languages. Margaret is to be found in the nomenclature of nearly all the nations. Of the English feminine names it is to be noticed that many seem to recur in obedience to some law similar to that of alternate generations. Just now there is a remarkable revival of the old names.

Go back a few decades and find Ned, Peggy, Matilda, Maria, Kittle, Nancy, Betty, Betsy, Molly and Polly all generally used. Before them Judy, Della and Caroline held sway. The Colonial States, an authority tells us, have been little moved by fads and fancies in feminine names. They have been unbrokenly loyal to such good and dear old names as Dorothy, Hannah, Dora, Anne, Alice, Ruth, Margaret, Maria, Jane, Sally, Bertha and Mary. These names never cease to be in the best style. They are the old-fashioned names that cannot die.

In many communities and States, surnames are used as Christian names, such as Carter, Shirley and the like. Such names supply a pleasing variation and an undoubted distinctiveness because they are uncommon.

THE HAPPIEST HOME-COMING.

A Chicago business man, successful and serious minded, not long ago went home. That is, he went back to the little town where he spent his boyhood. He had been away a long, long time; he had become one of the wealthiest men in the State, but he never forgot a certain unhappy day of his boyhood when, at the age of ten, he failed to induce the chief canvasser to let him help carry water for the elephant as the price of his admission to the mammoth, colossal, marvelous circus with its acrobats and chariot races and clowns.

Just like many other little chaps of his home town, he preferred his services in joyous expectancy only to have them spurned. Too much water had been brought already. The chief canvasser was hard-hearted. A quarter would have been the cost of admission for the youngster, but he didn't have the quarter and couldn't get it. He stayed outside the big tent and wept.

When just a little while ago he returned home as a prosperous and influential man, he found a circus there about to open its flaps to the public. His childhood days came back to him. He saw himself standing outside the tent and crying. The cruel injustice of the chief canvasser he felt keenly. What did he do? He went to the ticket wagon, bought out the entire performance and distributed free tickets to the children of the town. And you know what they did. We may well believe that what the Christian Science Monitor says about this is true. "It gave him more real satisfaction than anything he had done in all the years of his absence from the old home. Up to this time his memories of the circus had been, to say the least, tinged with sadness; henceforth they must be tinged with the gladness that always rewards a kindly act." There was a real good fellow for you, and a home-coming that meant something. There are other men situated just as this man was, who would receive an incalculable dividend in happiness from a similar investment.

The private code word chosen by the National Association of Manufacturers for the United States House of Representatives was, appropriately enough, "language."

A New Jersey pastor ate thirty-two pancakes at one sitting, but what if? The Rev. Ed. Noseberry ate 217 7-8 waffles in Blackstone without taking his eyes off the plate.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

An Old-Fashioned Lady.
She never threw a high-power bomb.
She never tossed a brick or rock.
She never made a corner speech,
But she knew how to darn a sock.

She never went upon a hike,
Nor government did she defy;
She never joined a hunger strike,
But she knew how to make a pie.

She never stormed about the polls,
Nor joined in suffrage doling wild;
She never smashed a plate-glass front,
But she knew how to rear a child.

Her kingdom was her little home,
A queen she was, by her consent;
She reigned supreme nor cared to roam,
Old-fashioned, maybe, but content.

Adventures of a Suffragette's Husband.
The suffragette's husband wanted to go to a party and the suffragette was not at home. She was out delivering a paper and a speech.

He took a bath and when he climbed out of the tub he couldn't find a towel. So he dried himself by the radiator in the dining-room.

He put on a clean union suit and when he started to button it up there wasn't a button on it, so he fastened it up with shingle nails.

He looked for socks and all he could find was one gray one and one black one, so he put them on.

After an hour and a half he found a dress shirt, but there wasn't a pearl shirt stud to be found, so he fastened the front of the shirt with bone collar-buttons.

He started to put on a collar and found that there was no fresh laundry in the wardrobe, so he took a piece of stiff white cardboard and cut out a collar with shears.

He had to tie the necktie himself and when he got through it looked like the flag of an ancient life.

When, in two hours and a half he was fully dressed and ready for the party, he stood before the cheval glass, raised his right hand and loudly yelled: "Horror! Votes for women!"

This, That and the Other.
We are not betting on the ponies this year. We had on one last year about this time, and for all we have heard he hasn't got around the track yet. If you are bound to bet though, follow these instructions, and you will not be disappointed. Take a \$5 bill that you don't care anything about, and that you have no particular use for, and then pick out a nice looking horse, one with a pretty face. Bet the five on the horse at the prevailing odds and wide, just before the race, catch the first car for town before the odds and don't go back. Instead, go and bat a large hornet's nest with a club and finger in the trumpet's vicinity. That will cause you to forget the race entirely and give you a new interest in life.

There was some class to the ancients. They said Cleopatra was a crab to crab them. They say Cleopatra had false teeth. Julius Caesar had false teeth. George Washington had red hair; Charles the First had a red nose; Henry VIII. used to wear a crown; Barbara Freitche were false banks; and William the Conqueror attended cock fights, but not one of these ever went to the moon and a cigarette in a telephone booth.

When eating green corn, great care should be taken to keep the corn out of the hair and ears, particularly if you are dining in company. Of course, if you are eating in a restaurant you may go as far as you like. In other words, you may chew the line and let the corn fall where it will. The main point is to get at least 55 per cent of the corn into your system, and not more than 15 per cent of it on the tablecloth and not be bothered at one time, for this is a waste of raw material. Nothing is swifter or more elusive than a piece of butter which has been placed on a piece of hot corn. A person is apt to miss it suddenly and find a few minutes afterwards in his vest pocket, or on the inside of his shoe. It is better to butter about one mouthful of corn in one time and then grab it suddenly. It requires a quick eye and a lightning fly and is much more exciting.

According to Uncle Abner.
By the time Hank Tumms and his wife finally decide where to go on their vacation it is time to begin buying coal again, and they postpone their trip until the next year.

It takes a bargain for an hour in a grocery store over the price of a pound of cheese, but will go to a garage and pay three prices for gasoline without a murmur and be glad to get it.

When the average minister gets through settling the differences in his church choir he has much strength left to spread the truth among the members of his congregation.

Voice of the People

Anonymous Communications.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
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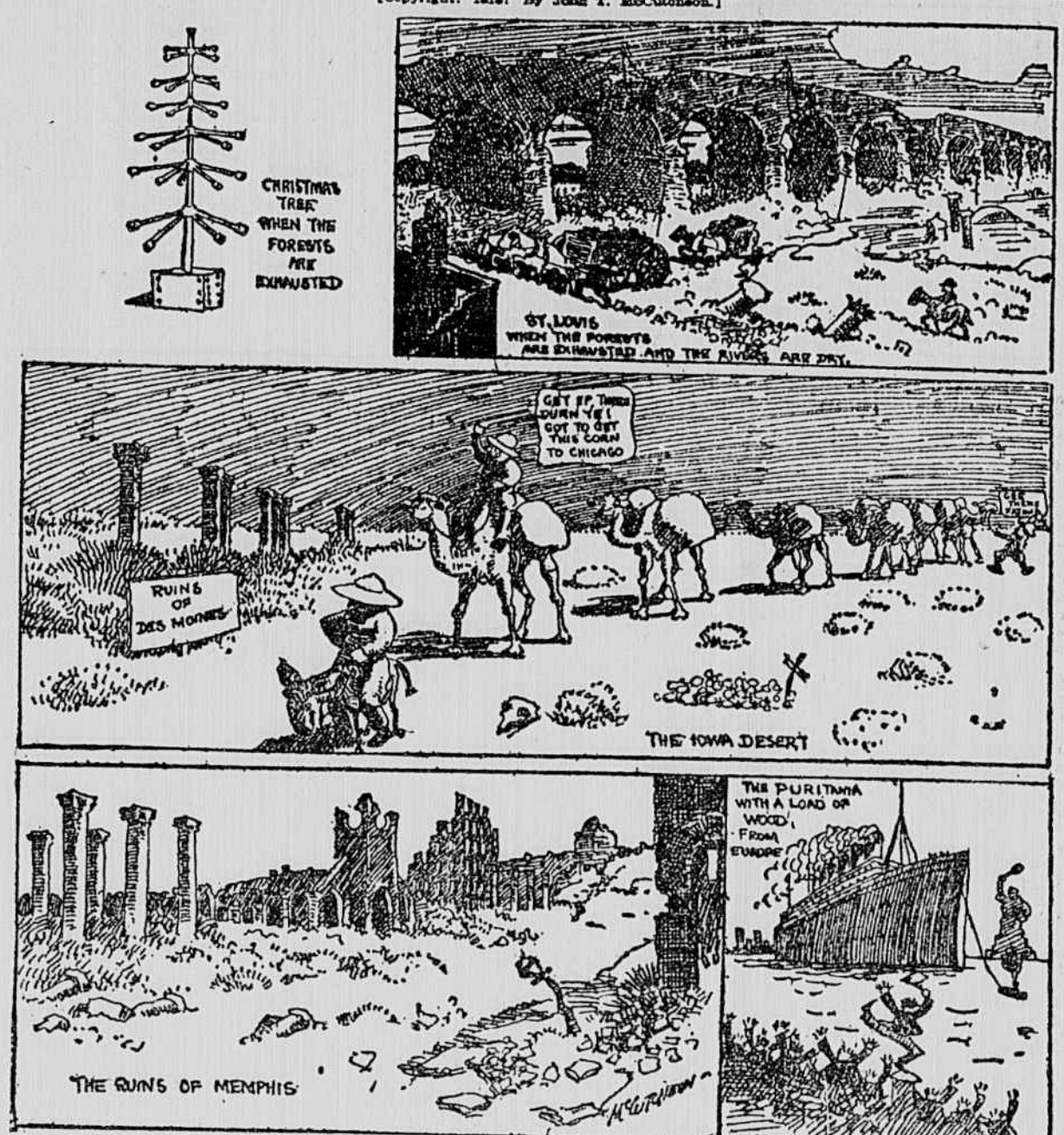
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WHEN THE FORESTS ARE EXHAUSTED.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1913, By John T. McCutcheon.)



It is estimated that the forests of this country will be exhausted in twenty years if strong measures are not taken to protect them. With the disappearance of the forests will come the drying up of our rivers and the sterilizing of our soil.

accompanied by the writer's real name, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." Should not the public have the assurance of a "guaranteed good faith" and all correspondents discard the nom de plumes?

The Times-Dispatch will do what is right. "Flat justitia ruit cœlum." Woods X Roads. J. N. STUBBS.

Thanks!
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—On behalf of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia I beg to express appreciation for your editorial, "The Militant Suffragette Passing." Please accept our thanks.

ALICE O. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

English Brick.
The Times-Dispatch some days ago in which there is a description of an imported chimney built of imported brick, one of which had clearly outlined the track of a cat, etc.

We did not see the matter referred to. We do not see how a cat track would necessarily mark an imported brick. We do know that much of the brick brought from England to the Colonies rests on evidence very like that left by the cat track.

We have no opinion on the subject of the importation of brick to the Colony of Virginia. We have been guests of many old homes in the lower part of the State where we were told, often with some circumstance that the brick used in the construction of the houses had been imported, and we never knew a case in which any proof of better than family tradition could be adduced.

Is the general belief of persons who have looked into the subject that no proof may now be made in any case that bricks were ever brought here.

English Brick.
Rappahannock Academy, some five miles from Port Royal, on the Bowling Green Road, was always said to be built of bricks brought from England. The main building was evidently an old church.

ROBERT A. MARSHALL.
Very evident Bishop Meade in "Old Churches, Etc., of Virginia," Vol. I, page 416, in edition of 1875, has much to say about the Mount Church and its conversion to the use of a school for boys, and he refers to the graves in the graveyard, etc. He also gives the date of the sale of its old organ, said by some to have been the oldest in the State, and which had been the finest toned. But Bishop Meade does not say a word of imported brick, witness his statement oft quoted about the Pace house, Rosewell, in Gloucester, which he says "every brick and doubtless much other material, together with the workmen, were imported from England and not paid for until the year 1700."

And in some now there might be found excavations in suspicious proximity to the site of the English brick, and these probably marked the clay beds whence the material for the "imported" bricks was taken. For instance, the old Renfrew house in Louisa, was very well known to us. It had enormous chimneys, which were built of a peculiarly fine and smooth brick, and as the builder was regarded to have lived in the old days rather peculiarly, and in a certain freedom, the shape of certain freestanding chimneys, with which his name was often said to have been "brought over," the fact is that they were made within 200 yards of the site of the old house, and when our intimacy with the house was ended—our affectionate memories will never be—the curious eye might still trace the outlines of the old "clay pits."

Heraldie.
May a woman use both crest and coat of arms? May a man use both?

R. NELSON TOLLIVER.
If the woman and man are entitled to coat armor, both may use coat and crests wherever proper. An unmarried woman has her arms on a lozenge. If you are really interested in getting the use of armor or crest correctly correct, you might write more fully and send stamped and addressed envelope for private reply.

Fleas.
I have tried to rid my house of fleas by using pennyroyal and various insect powders and sprays. Can you advise me what to do, seeing that my efforts have failed?

SUBSCRIBER.
Your own experience will suggest the ground known to us. Will not some reader help?

Defends Certain Officeholders.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—You continue to attack the officeholders in the cities and counties of Virginia, with abuses and charges of every kind, cause me to write you this letter and ask its publication.

I think I know the officeholders in Tidewater Virginia and I unhesitatingly state that the charges you make against the officeholders of Virginia, as far as the following named counties are concerned, are not true—Mathews, Middlesex, Essex, King and Queen, King William, Gloucester, James City, Warwick and York. I believe the same can be said of the whole of the First Congressional District, yet I visit and take the counties above named, and I speak whereof I know, I speak for nine counties. Now let us see who will write for another nine and not let such men as we have in office who are as good as the best in every way and as clean Democrats as any in Virginia, have to share your abuse? Speak out and let the matter be investigated, and if any are guilty, let it be known.

I have written this letter on my own responsibility, believing as I do, that

EDMOND FONTAINE.
Charlottesville.

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Views of the Virginia Editors

Corporation Favors Should Not Be Accepted.

It appears that the practice of the Richmond Fire Department and two police stations of receiving free electric current from the Virginia Railway and Power Company has just been abandoned. It is well this is so. The custom involves an utterly demoralizing and pernicious principle. It distinctly provides conditions for the growth of corrupt tendencies, for it can be sold with absolute verity that every dollar's worth of service supplied by a public service corporation to a government entity creates a dollar's worth of obligation—which, if not paid in money, supplies the danger that it will be discharged in the grant of privilege, for example of indulgence. A Councilman, receiving favors from a public corporation over whose affairs the City Council has some degree of control, is thereby placed in position that is incompatible with the nature and character of his duty to the people. So, too, a municipal government that accepts favors from public service corporations in the way of free service, which is but another way of saying "in the way of money gifts," thereby assumes a character of obligation that is altogether as utterly inconsistent with the nature and character of its duty as the safeguards of sound, wholesome administration. If it be true that a city government ought to extend no special favors to any private corporations, it is equally true that it should accept no favor from these sources.—Lynchburg News.

As to Newspaper Criticism.

We do not always agree with the editorial criticisms of The Times-Dispatch, but we make a practice of disagreeing with our critics as much as we can, as some State newspapers do. The Times-Dispatch is human, and therefore it errs, as we all do. At times we think it goes too far in its criticisms, but in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has been a steady advocate of good roads, a sworn enemy of the abuses of the fee system, a hard fighter for a real primary law, a foe of the lobby which exists at Richmond, and in spite of all this, it has taken the lead in advocating many reforms which are imperatively needed in Virginia. It has